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the skin. This increase was first and greatest in the head and neck, and decreased downward. If after complete cessation of first effects a second and third inhalation followed, it was found that the latter showed greater increase than the first. The subjective sensation of heat lasted 12 to 15 minutes, but the objective after effects lasted somewhat longer.

*Ueber die Ziele und Ergebnisse der experimentellen Psychologie.* Vortrag gehalten im akademischen philosophischen Verein zu Bonn. Dr. GÖTZ MARTIUS, Privatdocent der Philosophie. Bonn, 1888, 24 pp.

The object of this address is a very practical one. It is to explain the objects of and excite an interest in the study of experimental psychology amongst the members of the University of Bonn, in the hopes of establishing at Bonn a laboratory where the progress of experimental psychology may be advanced. The contents of the address are well suited to its object. In a necessarily hasty manner some of the chief avenues of research that have been opened up by the introduction of the methods of science into the sphere of mental phenomena (psychophysics law, reaction times, rhythm, memory, etc., etc.) are referred to; and the necessity of a laboratory with special apparatus, and special instructors trained in the methods of the new psychology, is well emphasized. This effort to extend the teaching of experimental psychology throughout all the German universities is an extremely significant one, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of Prof. Lipps and Dr. Martius will soon show a practical result; at the same time serving as an impetus for other universities to follow in its footsteps.

J. J.

#### IV.—ABNORMAL.

*Ueber Erinnerungsfälschungen.* EMIL KRAPELIN. Arch. f. Psychiatrie, 1886, No. 4; 1887, Nos. 1 and 2.

The author of these three articles prefers the term "falsification of memory" or paramnesia, to Sanders' "illusions of memory," for those cases where present situations or events seem to have been experienced before, and points out their analogy with hallucination and illusion of the senses, when (1) in *simple* cases fancy-pictures arise freely and enter consciousness with a pretense of real reproduction or reminiscence of experience; (2) in *associated* cases the sense of personal experience is called out by analogous present impressions; (3) the present situation seems a photographic reproduction with all its details of a past experience. This is called *identifying falsification of memory*.

I. What is heard, read, or even fancied, like boasting lies of adventure, often becomes confused with reality. This seems the case with the tales of greatness of general paralytics, who become a part of all they have heard, seen, or fancied, and their pseudo-recollections are inseparably mixed with their delusions of greatness. Both at least grow from the same ground and have the same content. Strong hopes and also passions affect the normal man's conception of his present surroundings, and the critical faculty is too enfeebled to distinguish between fact and fancy, even in the present, and still less in memory. Scenes may be pictured so vividly that the consciousness of false-

hood, though present, is too feeble and dim to be effective. In intervals of remission patients wonder that they could have believed their ideas of greatness. There is also a type of maniacal insanity that narrates the most absurd personal experiences with the best of faith. Twelve interesting cases are described. The true and false trains of reminiscence may go side by side, very imperfectly fused, and both be alike subjectively certain. Sometimes falsifications of memory appear like imperative forms and are resisted for a time. They are far more likely to be of the remote than of the immediate past, and are on the whole apt to be vague. They are due not so much to enfeeblement of the critical faculty, or to general weakness of mind, as to special vividness of fancy images, accompanied often with dreamy obnubilation. Sometimes instead of sporadic illusions of memory, the latter are so systematized and real as to control every thought and act, and real events make impressions as fugitive as dream images on awakening, leaving no trace behind. All such falsifications are peculiarly characteristic of paralytic dementia. Sometimes impressions of delirium and hallucination seem recollections, when viewed retrospectively, when they did not seem real at the time. Dreams, especially of sexual adventure and of travels, often seem real. Substitution of this sort is not very generally due to the fact that subjective states are dwelt on or repeated, while objective experience is ever variable, for patients often unfold a train of reminiscence extempore upon any theme, and sometimes cannot repeat the same pseudo-experience twice alike, translocalizations in time being especially common. In one case a delirious boy became the hero of a lately read romance with great consistency and detail after his memory had been weakened by over-study and prostration. Sometimes the same experience is repeated each day, but each time as a fresh experience, with oblivion of all previous narrative.

II. Most common here is confusion of persons, due to remodeling present to fit past impressions. This is favored by defective vision, and especially by fatigue, under the influence of which, even in normal life, new persons and pictures seem old and familiar. If remembered impressions lose their vigor they are distinguished from present impressions only with a certain effort. Difficult as it is to separate the idea of a person from his bodily appearance, it yet sometimes occurs even in dreams that a man's name, with elements of his personality, are joined to totally different physical characteristics. The rupture of such strong bonds of association and the institution of others exerts a far more potent influence than the sensuous memory image. The most striking dissimilarity between two persons has no force against their identification if inner voices, intuitions and revelations proclaim it. Very striking are a few cases in which each striking event soon developed the impression that it had been described to the patient or heard of by him before. One patient reproduced the exact words of a long conversation. Real impressions served as the impulse for the gradual unfoldment of these pseudo-reminiscences.

III. Identifying pseudo-reminiscences is the oldest and best known form. In normal experience this occurs as a result of a moment of fatigue, when our present surroundings seem unreal and sink for an instant to the consistency of memory pictures, and is not often due, as Emminghaus thinks, to the unreality caused by a too rapid flux of thought; nor, as Jensen thinks, to analogy of mood; nor often to the looming up of dreams; nor to real though obscure memory of

facts, as Neumann held, who also thought that often the present situation appeared doubled, as sensuous impression, and as thought at once, as if, as Angel explained, perception and apperception were divorced by fatigue, or the least retarded. Jensen's explanation by disparate action of the two hemispheres is disproved by contralateral hemianopsia and other recently observed phenomena, as van der Kalk has shown. Yet Jensen's view is adopted in Schüle's well known hand-book, and Huppert goes so far as to explain double memory by temporary incongruity of action of the two hemispheres by capillary apoplexy. The other view, first stated by Jensen, that some elements of real experience are involved as a nucleus, to which other elements are imagined, and this whole seems memory when only a part is so, was modified by Sander, Sully, Buccola, Emminghaus, who suggest that dreams vaguely recalled may take the place of this nucleus of experience. Perhaps, also, the reproduction is of vivid fancies from the adolescent period, when fancy is strongest. This sense of full agreement of a present with a supposed past, involving as it does the ego, is often momentary, the sense of identity vanishing with clearer insight. The sense of foreknowing dimly what is to happen, and the psychologic moment attending such experiences, is discussed and further cases are given. These important papers at the same time show the great difficulties of the subject, and give promise of better study and fuller knowledge of it.

*De la déviation faciale dans l'hémiplégie hystérique.* E. BRISSAND et P. MARIE. *Le Progrès Médical*, Jan. and Feb. 1887.

According to Todd and Charcot, hysterical is distinguished from organic hemiplegia by the absence of paralysis of the face. Others have denied this exemption to be of any value as indicating hysterical origin. After passing in review chief symptoms, these authors conclude that there is no objective symptom by which organic can be distinguished from hysteric hemiplegia if the face is left out of account. Facial and lingual deviation in hysteric cases may at first closely resemble paralysis, but is due to contraction of muscles on the same, and not to paralysis of those of the opposite side, and is spasmodic and confined to one lip. This conclusion is illustrated by portraits of two male cases.

*Ueber Hysterie bei Kindern.* Inaug. Dis. P. RIESENFELD. Kiel, 1887.

This thesis begins with an extensive survey of the literature upon this subject since the thesis of H. Smidt (Strassburg, 1880), the limits of childhood being fixed at menstruation, or, if this be unknown, at 14 years of age. Nineteen new cases are described, including four boys. Heredity, anæmia, exhaustion, and parental indulgence are prominent causes. Moderate hardship and exposure, too, excite somatic resistance, and repress whims and excessive imagination. The imitative instinct of children should be more or less repressed; and sudden anger, grief and fear, and excessive desire to be interesting, should be avoided. It is more simple, sudden in advent and cure, less often associated with whims and moodiness than in adults.

*Zur sexuellen Form des Verfolgungswahns.* Inaug. Dis. A. GOTTLÖB. Würzburg, 1887.

Five interesting cases of men are told which illustrate the tendency to unreasonable jealousy when from alcohol or other causes